

Equal Rights

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H. R. 3673 Arouses Sympathetic Interest

Mrs. Ashfield Stow of California interviews Congressman William T. Schulte of Indiana on the Equal Nationality Bill (H. R. 3673). Mrs. Stow, who was born Baroness Virginia Nugent de Delvin of Hungary, was herself as a child the victim of the present unequal nationality law. Despite the fact that her mother was an American-born woman the young child, Virginia, was regarded as an "alien enemy" during the World War, because her father, who was then dead, had been an Hungarian citizen.

Equal Rights



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Annual Dues	\$10.00
Associate Members	\$1.00
Subscribing Members	\$3.00
Founders	\$100.00
Life Members	\$1,000.00
Endowers	\$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933,
by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933,
by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

Smilin' Through

THE smiling and delightful photograph on our cover, from which you have just turned reluctantly, is in abrupt contrast to the solemn printed words over which your eyes are now traveling. Yet both the cover and the printer's type are a part of the Equal Rights movement.

From the viewpoint of the organizer, both are almost equally important and, strangely enough, both are correct in their mutual arrangement. Smiles on the outside and the serious content hidden within spells a successful organization.

Women, and men, too, in like measure, belong to societies for the most curious reasons. Women join the National Woman's Party because they believe in Equal Rights and wish to work for justice. They sign a membership slip and pay their dues, and then what happens?

All of the devious, egocentric drives that nature or Deity has implanted in the human bosom promptly come into play, and unless they are properly satisfied the result is devastating. Transients in organizations are an unmixed affliction, for transients are an index of inadequate ability on the part of the organizer.

Mrs. Blank joins the Dickeyville Branch of the Woman's Party and pays her dues. Splendid! Another woman has seen the light. But another year rolls around and Mrs. Blank fails to pay her dues, she fades away, another transient member. Mrs. Blank presumably still believes in Equal Rights and justice, but she is missing from the rolls of the Woman's Party. Why?

The answer is perfectly simple. The Woman's Party, like the rest of the world, has failed to pay Mrs. Blank any wages. But, the reader may object, Mrs. Blank was not supposed to get any wages. Yes and no. Mrs. Blank did not expect or wish any pecuniary remuneration, if that is what the reader means by wages, but she did expect and absolutely required for her continued existence as a member, a means to a spiritual livelihood in terms of appreciation, self-expression and a sense of increasing power. She also required a certain modicum of pleasure, congenial human companionship, and a sense of self-importance.

Saints and martyrs are so scarce that in no one epoch would it be possible on a numerical base to build up an organization of them. Solemn words are a bore to most men and women, as are also glorious principles when once they have espoused them.

A cover is needed, smiling, human, entertaining, to carry the editorial.

So do not be afraid you will break the morale of the Woman's Party by catering to the humanness of human beings.

The leaders in the Woman's Party, for all their consecration, saints and martyrs though they actually be, are well paid in the only coin that they would take, self-expression, achievement and power. But the rank and file are starvelings. This must be changed or the Woman's Party, as the open-eyed guardian of the endless future, will fail of its supreme purpose.

To the Vanquished

THERE is a certain sort of comfort to be found in defeat after one has exhausted every effort. One lies flat on the mat, pinned down, the decision has been rendered; one has to admit he, or in matters of Equal Rights, she, has been thrown. The bout is ended.

Somewhat dazed and winded the defeated combatant arises and walks off the mat. Where? To other bouts, of one kind or another, where the experience of defeat, the holds learned in the unsuccessful event, whatnot, may lead to future victories.

In this legislative year women in every State of the Union have been forced to fight for their rights, principally for their right to earn an honest living. In most cases they have won; but in some cases they have, and will be defeated. To the victors we offer our congratulations, but to the vanquished we extend something far more precious. It is the hope that has lead mankind ever forward from the beginning, the faith that transforms a human being into the likeness of Divinity, the belief, the veritable and substantial truth, that the right will eventually prevail.

So if you have wrestled for Equal Rights with your own Legislature and have met with defeat, get up from the mat smiling.

You may be perfectly confident that victory awaits the cause you sponsored. Your own share in the victory can, in the nature of things, be judged on only one count: Did you put in all that you had back of the venture?

Yes? Defeated, you have our supreme felicitations. No? You have our fellow-feeling, our hand-clasp, for we have been there too.

The Campaign for the Amendment

REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW of Indiana, who introduced the Equal Rights Amendment in the House of Representatives on the opening day of the present Congress, has asked Judge Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, for a hearing on the amendment. Judge Sumners has acceded to this request, and Mr. Ludlow is at present making the arrangements for the hearing. Mr. Ludlow has written to the Woman's Party concerning the hearing as follows:

"I conferred with Judge Sumners this afternoon in regard to a hearing on House Joint Resolution No. 1, and he very graciously granted my request and promised a hearing.

"Please remember always that it is my desire to be of service in this very worthy cause.

"Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) LOUIS LUDLOW."

The members of the House Judiciary Committee, to which the Equal Rights

Amendment has been referred, are:

Democrats—Hatton W. Sumners, chairman (Texas); Andrew J. Montague (Virginia); Tom D. McKeown (Oklahoma); Gordon Browning (Tennessee); Emanuel Celler (New York); Frank Oliver (New York); W. V. Gregory (Kentucky); Malcolm C. Tarver (Georgia); Francis B. Condon (Rhode Island); Zebulon Weaver (North Carolina); J. Earl Major (Illinois); John E. Miller (Arkansas); Arthur D. Healey (Massachusetts); Warren J. Duffey (Ohio); James E. Ruffin (Missouri); Lawrence Lewis (Colorado); John C. Lehr (Michigan).

Republicans—J. Bank Kurtz (Pennsylvania); Cassius C. Dowell (Iowa); Randolph Perkins (New Jersey); Joseph L. Hooper (Michigan); U. S. Guyer (Kansas); Clarence E. Hancock (New York); James M. Beck (Pennsylvania); William E. Hess (Ohio).

Representative Ludlow has presented to the House of Representatives a number

of petitions in support of the amendment. One of the most interesting is a petition which has just reached Washington from Geneva, Switzerland. The petition is signed by American men and women who are, for the time being, in Geneva, but who are watching with interest the campaigns for the Equal Rights Amendment in their own country. Among the signers of the Geneva petition are American university professors and their wives who are in Geneva for the schooling of their children, members of the American Consular corps, American men and women journalists who are in Geneva in connection with meetings of the League of Nations, and American men and women who are in Geneva as observers or participants in the various international gatherings taking place there.

From all parts of the country letters are being sent to the members of the Senate and the House in support of the amendment.

Budget Head Hears Protest

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, led a deputation of representatives of the Woman's Party and other national organizations of women to the Director of the Budget, Mr. Lewis H. Douglas, on Saturday, April 8, at 2.30 P. M., to protest against the threatened wholesale dismissal of married women from the Federal Government service. Mrs. Hilles presided at the hearing and, before presenting the speakers, pointed out to Mr. Douglas the widespread indignation of women in all parts of the country at the announcement that the National Government is considering the dismissal of married women from the service on the sole ground of their marriage to another Government employee.

"I come to you with this group of women, none of whom is in the Government service, to protest against the dismissal of married women from the service of their Government," said Mrs. Hilles. "Since my own State, Delaware, has just defeated a similar proposal, I feel that I can speak with more authority. We have in our State constitution the following section:

"No citizen of the State of Delaware shall be disqualified to hold and enjoy any office, or public trust, under the laws of this State by reason of sex."

"While it is said that the old Economy Act is not aimed at married women, we see and know that the reverse is the truth. Nine national organizations of women have sent representatives here today to

speak in protest against any proposed order for dismissal based solely on the marital status."

Mrs. Hilles then introduced the speakers each of whom expressed the earnest hope that the administration, which includes so many distinguished married women who are continuing in paid employment would abandon the policy of discriminating against married women in Federal employment.

Elsie Hill, of Connecticut, representing the National Woman's Party, was the first speaker. She said, in part:

"The old economy law passed by Congress over a year ago provided in Section 213 that in the laying off of Federal Government employes those married to persons also employed in the Government should be laid off first. In the administration of Section 213, questionnaires were sent to women employes inquiring concerning their marriage, but were not sent to men employes, so we are informed, and those laid off were in nearly all cases women. The new economy bill passed by Congress in March of this year does not contain any provision on this matter and we hope therefore that the policy of dismissing married women which was inaugurated under the old economy measure will no longer be pursued. We were referred to you by the Secretary of Labor, who told us that you were the proper person before whom to lay this problem and we have therefore come to you. We earnestly urge you to use your great power to make sure that the new administration will not discriminate against married

women in its work of reorganizing the Government service."

Mrs. Pinckney Estes Glantzberg of New York, Trial Counsel of the State Department of Insurance of New York State, and representative of the National Association of Women Lawyers, said:

"I am representing the National Association of Women Lawyers, composed of the leading women lawyers of the United States. We have had before us Section 213 of the Economy Act of last June and we have been informed and believe that this section has been used to dismiss married women from the Federal service. We believe that any economic policy that involves the laying off of workers should be based solely upon the ability and the character of the person employed to perform the work. Any interpretation or exercise of power that discriminates against women because they are married has our disapproval and active opposition. We ask that the administration abandon the policy heretofore adopted of dismissing married women from the Federal service simply because they are married."

Sarah Sparks of New York, representing the National Zonta Clubs, said:

"I am here to express the opinion of the members of the Zonta International, a group of business executive women represented in all States. On their behalf I wish to protest against any discrimination against married women in the Government service. While I am not in the service of the Government, I am a married woman in industry. In 1916 I entered the service of the company now employing

me. My position requires traveling all over the United States, bringing me in contact with thousands of women employees. I find married women are efficient, dependable and conscientious. Few of us work for pin money or luxuries. In almost every case it is from necessity. To take my own case as an example: Through my assistance one of my sister's daughters has secured a business training, enabling her to support herself, and another daughter to continue in school. I have also helped my husband and brother to secure a college education. If the Government eliminates married women from its service, business and industry may follow its lead, which will not only affect the married woman herself, but those whom she assists in any manner. More hardship will result. The loss of the wife's salary will cause many married couples to break up their homes. It will add to the unhappiness and discontent of the nation. Some married women may be forced to remove their wedding rings, take their maiden names and look for work elsewhere, or resort to other methods to carry on their obligations."

Edwina Hammond of New York, representing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, said:

"The organization that I represent is against the policy of dismissing women from Government service on the sole ground of marriage to another Government employee. It is deplorable that in the year 1933, after generations of effort to establish the fact that women are economic entities, there should still be a policy of deliberate discrimination against married women in the Government service. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom feels that any act which requires the dismissal of married women as such sanctions an ancient prejudice. The Government should be an enlightened employer, not a reactionary one."

Mary Wright of the District of Columbia, representing the American Women Nurses' Association, said:

"Mr. Director: I represent the American Nurses' Association, an organization of 110,000 professional women living and working in all parts of the United States, including many Government departments. We oppose any policy which discriminates against the right of married persons to work. We protest against any standard for dismissal except those of individual unfitness and inefficiency."

Sara B. Cummings of Pennsylvania, representing the Married Women Teachers' Association of Philadelphia, said:

"I am chairman of the Married Women Teachers' Association of Philadelphia. I represent them in an appeal to the administration to abandon the policy contained in Section 213 of the Economy Act of 1932. My colleagues and I come particularly because this act applies to the service of the

United States and to the District of Columbia which includes the public school system of the District of Columbia. Unless the new administration abandons the policy of approving the dismissal of persons solely on account of marriage, thereby setting an example for individual States and local districts to follow, women teachers in the State of Pennsylvania and throughout the United States may be placed in danger of losing the right to support their families and dependents; in our circles women teachers, with very few exceptions, are bearing the entire financial burden of the family. Discriminatory legislation of this sort has been attempted in Pennsylvania but so strong has been the opposition, both from the standpoint of economic and political expediency as well as being a social blight, that we have succeeded in defeating it whenever it has been tried. On behalf of the married women teachers of Philadelphia, and in fact all Pennsylvania, we ask your opposition to the policy set down in Section 213 of the above mentioned act."

Ida I. Kloze of Maryland, representing the National Business and Professional Women's Councils of the Woman's Party, said:

"Thousands of people are without jobs and one of the big tasks of the present administration is to find employment for the idle. At the same time the Government must be conducted as economically as possible and keep its working staff at a minimum. When it is necessary to reduce expenses by having less employees and it is expedient that some of them be dismissed, it is important to consider which employee can render more efficient service and be of greater benefit to the Government. This is the policy that my organization approves and the policy that I have come here today to present on their behalf."

Elizabeth J. White of the District of Columbia, representing the Quota Clubs International, said:

"The Quota Clubs are organizations of business women from every business and profession. We believe in the right of married women to work, and we are deeply opposed to any form of legislation which discriminates against them. Thousands of our most active and successful members are married women. Their status would be hurt directly or indirectly by the dismissal of Federal employees on the ground of marriage. We feel confident that such an attitude would be shortly reflected by other branches of Government, and then by industry and private business. We trust that our Government heads will not set this deplorable example. Let economy through the dismissal of personnel be decided in the only just way—on the grounds of efficiency, rating, seniority, and the individual's needs."

Laura L. Miller of Maryland, representing the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, said:

"Mr. Director, we come to you on behalf of women in every State of our country to tell you how shocked women are over the announcement that great numbers of married women are to be dismissed from the Government service for the sole reason that they are married. My organization has asked me to come here today to say that we stand wholeheartedly against such a policy."

Elizabeth R. Menafee, National Democratic Committeewoman from Maryland, said:

"I am the Democratic National Committeewoman from Maryland. As such I am interested in every policy adopted by the present administration. I am opposed to the adoption by the administration of any policy that marriage should be made the basis for dismissal from the Federal service. No theory of economy that has in it such a measure has my approval."

After the representatives of the Women's organizations had spoken, Mr. Douglas declared himself to be sympathetic to the plea that he had heard. He said that he himself would not invoke Section 213 in the work of reorganization; that he would, as requested, lay the protest before the administration; and that, if the law were construed to be permanent, Congressional action might be necessary. He admitted that it would then be a question of the policy of the administration.

In addition to the speakers those present at the hearing included Gertrude James Robey, Purcellville; Catherine Boyle, Cincinnati, Ohio (former State officer of the National Woman's Party); Dr. Sophie Nordhoff-Jung, D. C.; Helen Gargan, D. C.; Gladys Middlemiss, D. C. (officer Women's City Club, D. C.); Sarah Cushing, Texas; Lillian Detra, D. C.; Margaret Hagin, D. C. (social worker, American Red Cross); Anne Shumaker, D. C. (editor of *Progressive Education Quarterly*); Mrs. Clyde Cruik, Edgemore, Md.; Mrs. George O. Gillingham, D. C. (chairman, Committee on International Relations, D. C., branch of the General Federation of Women's Clubs); Dr. Mildred Dickerson, Marion, Ohio (officer of Zonta Clubs); Rose Houchins, Missouri; Ann Archbold, D. C.; Alice Robinson, Portland, Oregon (editor of *Congressional Digest*); Dean Grace Hayes Riley, D. C. (dean of Washington College of Law, vice-president of National Association of Women Lawyers); Mrs. M. E. Brown, Wilmington, Del. (officer, Delaware branch of National Woman's Party); Mrs. George Mourer, Pennsgrove, N. J. (officer of New Jersey branch of National Woman's party); Edith Newman, D. C.; Lillian Blarsdell; Maud Bradbury, D. C. (Executive Council, National Woman's Party); Mrs. Frank Carpenter; Mrs. Robert Slaughter, Waynesboro, Ga.; Mrs. Harry C. Grove, D. C. (regent of D. A.

R.); Emma Pittis, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Giles Scott Rafter, D. C.; Mrs. Paul Linebarger, D. C.; Fanny Bunand Sevastos, D. C.; Ruth Taunton, Calif.; Ann Carter,

Texas; Margaret Luers (national chairman, Student Council of Woman's Party); Marie Lockwood, Middletown, Del. (member of Delaware State Committee);

Jennie Erskine Murray, New York City; Marguerite Dugan Bodziak, Wilmington, Del. (national Democratic committee-woman from Delaware).

Outstanding Women Send Messages

FROM all parts of the country letters and telegrams have come from women who were unable to take the trip to Washington for the deputation to Mr. Douglas, but who wished to express their support of the protest against the dismissal of married women. Among the messages received to be transmitted to the Director of the Budget was one from Dr. Florence R. Sabin of the Rockefeller Institute of New York, who was one of the recipients of the *Pictorial Review* prize for outstanding achievement. Dr. Sabin's statement was as follows:

"I regret greatly that an engagement in New York on Saturday, April 8, makes it impossible for me to appear at the hearing in Washington on that day, for I should like to add my protest to that of the women who are appearing against the proposed dismissal of married women from the Government service. It seems to me both unjust and inexpedient for the Government to dismiss its employees simply because they are married. I believe that efficiency and not the married state should be the basis for employment. Particularly in these times when economy is necessary it seems to me that high standards of efficiency should be maintained in the Government service and that considerations such as sex, marriage or the need for employment should receive no consideration from our employing officers. Marriage has nothing to do with the ability of a man or woman to perform his or her work properly and I can see no reason why the Government should feel disposed to inquire into the private lives of its employees. Married women frequently have more responsibilities than unmarried women; therefore their freedom as human beings requires that they be given an equal opportunity with all other people in securing and holding positions. Some of the most efficient people in the service are married women, and it would be a disaster from the point of view of the public to have them removed from their posts. There is no excuse for dismissing married women on the theory that they do not need employment unless the Government is prepared to follow this theory through in the case of men as well as women. After all, the Government service is not a philanthropic service, designed primarily to make places for the unemployed. It is supposed by the public to be based upon efficiency and justice in the treatment of its employees. I believe that the public will get the best service from the various branches of the Government if the Government makes efficiency

the basis for the continued employment of the men and women who are working in the public service.

(Signed) "FLORENCE R. SABIN."

Another message was from Harriot Stanton Blatch of Connecticut, whose work in the suffrage campaign was one of the great factors in winning suffrage for American women. Mrs. Blatch wrote:

"It is shocking to see how the enemy is closing in on women. I should like to have said to the Director of the Budget that a worse world was being created for women than in 1848 when the Equal Rights movement began in this country. Then the married women were allowed to work, though the husbands were given the wages. But the wife was allowed to earn, and this earning power permitted larger expenditures on her children. Women are fortunate in having a vigorous Woman's Party to push their case. This turning women off just now is brazen, indeed—especially so in face of the fact that not a single emergency bill on unemployment touches any labor that concerns women. Only men's occupations are touched.

"I am deeply sorry not to come.

(Signed) "HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH."

In explaining the purpose of the National Woman's Party in seeking an interview with the Director of the Budget, Mrs. Hilles said:

"The Woman's Party has conducted a vigorous fight for over a year in support of the married women affected by the discriminatory clause in the Economy Act. We earnestly hope that the new administration, which includes so many distinguished working wives in official circles, will abandon the policy of discriminating against married women."

In moving to lay before the new administration the plea to abandon at once and entirely the policy of reducing its force by the dismissal of persons solely because of marriage, the National Woman's Party appealed first to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Miss Perkins expressed sympathy with the Woman's Party's protest but referred the delegation to the Director of the Budget as the authority in charge of the enforcement of the Federal Economy Act. Miss Perkins' letter follows:

"I have your letter of March 29 asking for an interview to lay before me a protest with regard to the policy of dismissing married women from the Federal Government service.

"I am writing to you to confirm our telephone conversation of this day and to

say that I have looked up the present law with regard to this matter. The old economy bill passed over a year ago provided in Section 213 that in laying off of Federal Government employees because of the necessity of economy that where two married persons worked for the Government, one of them should be dismissed before other dismissals from the service were made. It is your understanding and mine also, that in the administration of this bill questionnaires were circulated among women only and that in effect those laid off were practically always the woman member of a marriage relationship when two married persons were employed.

"The new economy bill passed in March of this year contains no such provisions apparently, and does not refer to the laying off of one of a married couple prior to laying off of other persons. Nevertheless there appears to be some confusion of opinion as to whether or not Section 213 is permanent and may be used if necessary. I sincerely hope that it is not permanent and that it will not be used. It is my definite belief that in the laying off of Government employees the only tests applied should be those of efficiency and the good of the service with some consideration of the individual's extreme need and I do not think that any one classification of workers should be selected to be laid off in advance of others.

"I hope that your position in the matter will be sustained and am in hearty sympathy with it. I, however, am not the proper officer before whom to lay this matter as I have no authority whatever with regard to the policy of Government either under the Economy Act or in the administration of the Civil Service, and I am not in a position to offer you any definite relief. The Director of the Budget is the proper officer before whom to lay this problem as he is in charge of the policy of the Government with reference to the administration of the Economy Act and will assist the Executive in working out policies which will be harmoniously observed throughout the departments. I shall be very glad to write the Director of the Budget as the administrative head of this department that I think the efficiency of the department will be better served by following the policy as described rather than by laying off people on the basis of any personal classification or category.

"May I express the hope that your interview may be successful?

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "FRANCES PERKINS."

California Women and the Equal Rights Amendment

AT a joint session on March 24, 1933, of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California and the legislative chairmen of clubs belonging to the Los Angeles District of the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS there is continued widespread effort on the part of our lawmakers in the various States to limit women's activities in industry, in business and in the professions; such as the Spouse bills now before the California State Legislature, the extension of the eight-hour law for women and the bills referring to the minimum wage for women and minors, as well as the "Married Persons" clause in the Federal Economy Act, and

WHEREAS the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has in successive State conventions gone on record for civil equality for men and women, and

WHEREAS the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at its last State convention did endorse the proposed Equal Rights Amendment:

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction," and

WHEREAS the adoption of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment will be a mandate to the States to equalize their laws, thereby bringing about equal opportunity for men and women in industry, in business, in the professions, and in all human relations; now therefore be it

By Ruth Taunton,

Washington Representative of California Business Women's Council

Resolved, That the Business Women's Legislative Council of California recommends and does hereby urge this group of legislative chairmen to secure from their respective clubs an endorsement of the above proposed Equal Rights Amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That each club send a copy of such endorsement to Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, and Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indiana, in appreciation of their reintroducing in the new Congress, March 9, the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, now known as Joint Resolution No. 1; and be it further

Resolved, That letters or telegrams be sent to the United States Senators and Representatives of California, at Washington, D. C., urging them to support and vote "Yes" on Joint Resolution No. 1.

We business women of California are compelled to fight in our California Legislature one bill after another that would limit women's activities in industry, business and the professions. We see clearly that if the Equal Rights Amendment were a part of the Federal Constitution, discriminatory legislation against women would be impossible. And for this reason we have again endorsed favorable action on the amendment.

The California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment last September at its annual convention held in Yosemite. This favorable action was made possible by several years of educational work in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. A group of the women who realized the serious consequences of labor legislation that does not apply alike to men and women in matters of paid employment went up and down the State presenting facts to the individual clubs. These speakers were working each day for their livelihood, but they gave up to the cause their evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, paying their own expenses. It was necessary to do this, they felt, because their jobs were at stake, along with the jobs of many other women. All that had been painfully gained toward economic independence for women was relentlessly being taken away again by so-called legislation for women only, and by the drive against married women.

Miss Sue Brobst is president of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, and Florence Galentine is president of the Los Angeles District. Augusta Rosenberg, legislative chairman of the district, presided at the March 24 meeting, assisted by Alberta Gude Lynch, first vice-president of the Business Women's Legislative Council.

Jessie Dell, Civil Service Commissioner

JESSIE DELL, Civil Service Commissioner, has written to Florence Bayard Hilles, national chairman of the Woman's Party, to thank the Woman's Party for its effort to secure her reappointment as Civil Service Commissioner, Miss Dell's letter follows:

"My Dear Mrs. Hilles:

"I wonder if you know just what the action of the National Council of the National Woman's Party meant to me when they wrote to the President indorsing me for continuance as a member of the Civil Service Commission. The Council's action has made me very happy. I am, indeed, honored to have them place their stamp of approval on me as being worthy of continuance in a place of great responsibility, and to have them so wholeheartedly give me their friendship and powerful support.

"It has always been a great source of pride to know that I have been identified with the National Woman's Party. The indorsement of women of their type and standing is to have a very rare favor conferred upon one, and I am greatly appreciative of what the Council has done.

"May I express to them, through you my gratitude and deep thanks for this honor and by best wishes for a continuance of their great success in achieving for women Equal Rights and recognition?

"With renewed assurance of my appreciation and thanks, I am

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "Jessie Dell."

In addition to the Woman's Party, many other Women's organizations have written to the President in support of Miss Dell's reappointment. The American Alliance of Civil Service Women, of which Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder is president, has made an especial effort in Miss Dell's behalf. The Alliance of Civil Service Women has published a leaflet pointing out the value of Miss Dell's work for women employed in the Government. In this leaflet the Alliance makes the following statement.

"Thirty-three years ago Jessie Dell entered the Federal Civil Service at the bottom of the ladder, as a clerk in the War Department at an annual salary of \$720. Intelligent and hard working, faithful and loyal, the efficient service she rendered was recognized, and she advanced steadily, in the course of time reaching the important position of head of the Contract Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, being the only woman head of a division in the War Department.

"In 1925 Miss Dell was appointed as the Democratic member of the bi-partisan Civil Service Commission, the other two members, according to the law, being Republicans—that is, belonging to the political party then in power. This gave Miss Dell the distinction of being the highest salaried woman official in the service of the United States Government.

"As the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission Miss Dell has a brilliant record. She has been fearless, courageous, energetic, fair, honest and determined. While guarding and fighting for the principles and doctrines of her party whenever the occasion demanded it, she has worked at all times for the best interest of the Government, and fought relentlessly for equality for women in the Federal Civil Service. These are facts that are shown by the records of the Commission. No one can truthfully say anything that is not highly creditable about Commissioner Dell's record as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

"One of the outstanding features of Commissioner Dell's tenure of office has been the way she has, through thick and thin, in the interest of justice, fought discrimination against women. Her long and uncompromising fight in this respect was finally crowned with success in the

executive order of the President of the United States of December 23, 1932, eliminating sex discrimination in the Federal Civil Service. There is no question but that the salutary effect of this order will in time be felt throughout the commercial world. The millions of working women of America owe Commissioner Dell a debt of gratitude they will never be able to pay.

"There are three reasons, all excellent, why Commissioner Dell should not only be continued in office, but also why she should be appointed president of the Federal Civil Service Commission:

"1. *In the interest of efficiency in Government administration:* Naturally capable, progressive and energetic, during her seven and one-half years' service as a member of

the Civil Service Commission, Commissioner Dell has acquired a knowledge of Civil Service law, regulations and procedure possessed by few. The Government should continue to get the benefit of this rare efficiency which she has acquired through long experience.

"2. *In recognition of long, faithful and efficient service:* As the record itself shows, she has a brilliant record as a member of the Civil Service Commission. As the record also shows, for 25 years before she became a member of the Civil Service Commission, she was a hard-working Government employe who rendered efficient service. This

long, faithful and efficient service should be recognized.

"3. *In recognition of party loyalty:* As the Democratic minority member of the bi-partisan Civil Service Commission for seven and one-half years, she has, as the record shows, represented the Party in a most loyal and capable manner. This party loyalty should be recognized.

"Nothing that is not highly creditable can be truthfully said about Miss Dell's record as a member of the Civil Service Commission. The record is there and it speaks for itself. The only reason that could be truthfully given for not continuing Commissioner Dell in office is that someone else with greater influence, wants her position."

News from the Field

To Entertain Distinguished Speakers

THE Business and Professional Council of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party is planning to hold a dinner meeting at the Hidden Garden Tea Room, 721 St. Paul Street, on April 18, at 6.30 P. M. The price of the dinner will be 75 cents a cover.

Ida I. Kloze, president of the organization, will preside and introduce the speakers, who will be: David Winebrenner, 3d, Secretary of State; T. Barton Harrington, Speaker of the 1933 House of Delegates; James J. Lindsay, Jr., of Baltimore County, Democratic Floor Leader of the House in the 1933 General Assembly, and Senator S. Scott Beck of Kent County.

Reservations for the dinner should be made with Rose Zetzer, 110 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Discusses Minimum Wage Law

AT a forum of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, held March 31 at the Hotel Astor, 250 women heard a discussion of minimum wage legislation.

Mary A. Murray, chairman of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, one of the pioneers for industrial equality in New York, spoke in opposition to a minimum wage law for women and minors, on the ground that it would deny women the right to sell their labor on the same terms as men. She said, in part: "A minimum wage law in New York State will do precisely what it has done in other States—throw women out of work. It operates to deprive women of their earnings, sending them to charity or the streets.

"When it became law in the District of Columbia, one of the largest hotels discharged its women glass-washers, replacing them with men and boys.

"Harvard University, when ordered by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission to pay its scrub women the minimum rate, discharged the women, replacing them with men.

"Women in California are finding it al-

most impossible to get work because thousands of men are willing to work for less than the legal minimum of \$16 provided for women. The situation has become so serious the Industrial Commission has been forced to create a new classification so that women can get work as learners at \$9.

"Employers are discharging experienced women and rehiring them as learners at \$9 per week.

"In North Dakota employers are threatening to replace women workers with men. Where women are still employed, the minimum wage has tended to become the maximum.

"If the law applied to both sexes, the women would not have been asked to make this sacrifice."

The proponents of the bill were Pauline Newman of the Women's Trade Union League and William G. Shepherd of *Collier's Magazine*.

Soroptomists Hear Debate

ON March 16 the Soroptomist Club of New York City, an organization of business and professional women, held a round table discussion on minimum wage legislation for women and minors at the home of Dr. Laura Miller, 17 West 54th street. A representative of the Consumers' League spoke for the legislation and Jane Norman Smith of the Woman's Party against it.

The Soroptomist Club was the only important organization of business and professional women in New York that had not gone on record against special labor laws for women.

After the speakers had concluded their arguments a general discussion followed. The sentiment seemed to be in favor of industrial equality for women. However, the chairman appointed a committee to study the question and report to the next meeting.

Louise Cherry, chairman of this committee, reported to the club at its meeting on March 30 in favor of equal opportunity for women workers. The Soroptomist

Club then adopted a resolution in opposition to special labor laws for women and sent the following telegram to Governor Lehman:

"The Soroptomist Club of New York City at its regular meeting, March 30, 1933, adopted a resolution to the effect that it is unalterably opposed to all discriminative legislation affecting women. Laws regulating hours and wages should apply equally to all adults and all minors without relation to sex."

Pennsylvania to Reorganize

WITH the point in view of reorganizing the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party in line with the new national organization plan, which requires the federation of at least three local units to form a State Branch, Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party, and Edith Houghton Hooker, chairman of the National Organization Committee, have appointed Sara B. Cummings chairman of the State Organization Committee in Pennsylvania.

This action authorizes Mrs. Cummings to proceed with organization work in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hilles and Mrs. Hooker have requested the members of the Woman's Party in Pennsylvania to co-operate to the utmost with Mrs. Cummings through the following letter, which was recently dispatched to the Pennsylvania membership:

To the Pennsylvania Members of the National Woman's Party:

With full realization of the efforts made by some of the State Legislatures, and in fact by Congress itself, to pass laws discriminating against women in their rights as citizens and depriving them of the right to earn a living, the National Woman's Party, under Alice Paul's leadership, is entering upon another aggressive and intensive campaign to hold the gains women have already made and to secure for them Equal Rights under the

law. To this end the Party, through its National Organization Committee, urges all Woman's Party members to rally with the same zeal as in pre-suffrage days for the adoption of the Lucretia Mott Amendment:

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Reorganization of the Pennsylvania Branch has been placed in the hands of Sara B. Cummings, 1716 West Erie Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., who will begin immediately to form the several units necessary for a State organization.

Mrs. Cummings realizes that the time is at hand for concerted action; and it is her hope that Pennsylvania will prove to be the Keystone State in this great national movement.

On May 27 and 28 a conference of Party workers will take place in Washington, D. C., at Alva Belmont House and the Dodge Hotel. Members of the Woman's Party, from Maine to California, will assemble; we are looking forward to having a large delegation from Pennsylvania, and you are earnestly requested to attend.

(Signed):

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES,
Chairman National Council.
EDITH HOUGHTON HOOKER,
Chairman National Committee
on Organization.

Montana Pleads for Amendment

THE Montana Branch of the Woman's Party recently sent the following appeals to its Senators and Representatives to support the Equal Rights Amendment:

Missoula, Montana, March 27, 1933.
Hon. B. K. Wheeler,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Senator Wheeler—We are writing to urge your energetic support of the Equal Rights Amendment, Joint Resolution No. 1, introduced by Senator Townsend of Delaware and Representative Ludlow of Indiana. We, as members of the National Woman's Party, are deeply interested in its success, and are hoping for its speedy passage. We know that your help will be invaluable.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)

EVA AMMEN,
MATHILDE AMMEN,
Members of Montana State Committee
of the Woman's Party.

Missoula, Montana, March 27, 1933.
Hon. J. E. Erickson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Senator Erickson—We are writing to urge your support of the Equal

Rights Amendment, Joint Resolution No. 1. For almost twenty-two years we have been residents of Missoula, and since 1918 members of the National Woman's Party. We have, therefore, been in a position to study the attitude of the citizens of Montana towards the question of Equal Rights for women with men, and we are convinced that the great majority of women in the State—and many of the men—stand unequivocally for the principle of Equal Rights.

Dr. Paul C. Phillips, head of the Department of History and Political Science

EQUAL NATIONALITY

By Myrtle R. Patterson

"Equal Rights in All Human Relations,"
The motto of the National Woman's Party,
Should be the motto of all nations,
If progress is had and justice assured!

Then let us correct all discriminations
Remaining upon our statute books,
By pledging allegiance beyond compare
To intensify our efforts everywhere.

Start now with H. R. 3673 to amend
Nationality injustice to women,
That she may give protection to her child,
Even as any American man can do.

Concentrate upon the Code of Law
The World Court advocates,
That it shall not discriminate
Just because you are a woman.

Stimulate the minds of men
With new ideas and thoughts,
That traditional laws may pass
Into the pages of yesteryears.

at the State University, Missoula, has always given our Montana Branch of the Woman's Party the greatest interest and help. If you are in doubt on any special points of our program, may we suggest that you consult Dr. Phillips in regard to them. We feel quite sure that he will be glad to discuss the questions with you, and we shall be most grateful to you if you will press for speedy passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)

MATHILDE AMMEN,
EVA AMMEN,
Members of Montana State Committee
of the Woman's Party.

Missoula, Montana, March 27, 1933.
Hon. Joseph P. Monaghan,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Mr. Monaghan—We had expected to see you in Butte last February, but we hope that meeting you and talking over our work for the National Woman's Party is merely a pleasure deferred. From previous correspondence with you, we are under the impression that you agree with our principles of Equal Rights for women. Will you therefore please do all in your power to further the immediate passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, Joint Resolution No. 1. We shall be grateful to you for whatever you can do for us.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)

MATHILDE AMMEN,
EVA AMMEN,
Members of Montana State Committee
of the Woman's Party.

Missoula, Montana, March 27, 1933.

Hon. Roy Ayers,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Mr. Ayers—As members of the National Woman's Party we are writing to request your whole-hearted support of the Equal Rights Amendment, Joint Resolution No. 1, now before Congress. We believe absolutely in the measure, and we hope you do. If you will fight for it, we feel very confident of its success.

Yours sincerely and hopefully,
(Signed)

EVA AMMEN,
MATHILDE AMMEN,
Members of Montana State Committee
of the Woman's Party.

Women's Debating Achievement

THE Radiola Cup, presented by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, has, at its initial competition, been gained by a team composed entirely of women from the United Associations of New South Wales.

Thirty-eight teams competed in this tournament, which included three teams composed entirely of women, two of which came from the United Associations.

An interesting fact was that in the final the losing side included two men and one woman, so that out of one hundred and fourteen contestants ten were women, of whom four were in the final.

In future this cup will be for annual competition.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

Treasurer's Report

LAURA BERRIEN, Treasurer
ELSA DOETSCH, Auditor

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to March 1, 1933, \$1,904,563.07.

Receipts from March 1 to April 1, 1933:

Miss Franciska Berg, Oslo, Norway.....	\$3.50
Mrs. Marguerite Dugan Bodziak, Del.....	3.00
Mrs. R. S. Collins, D. C.....	2.00
Mrs. Alfred DuPont, Del.....	25.00
Mrs. Aviee Greene, D. C.....	2.00
Mrs. James N. Ginns, Del.....	1.00
Mrs. Bobbie Haag, D. C.....	.50
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.....	50.00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.....	50.00
Mrs. Isabel Likens Gates, D. C.....	.50
Miss Betty W. Meyer, Calif.....	10.00
Mrs. K. P. McElroy, D. C.....	3.00
Mrs. Luella Morrison, N. J.....	4.00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Parker, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. Sarah T. Pell, N. Y.....	20.00
Mrs. Mary H. Teele, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Pa.....	100.00
Rent of Rooms at Headquarters.....	338.75
Paid direct to Equal Rights:	
January, 1933:	
Dr. Donald R. Hooker, Md.....	\$500.00
February, 1933:	
Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.....	25.00
March, 1933:	
Dr. Donald R. Hooker, Md.....	418.61
	943.61
Total to April 1, 1933.....	\$1,906,121.93

ROOMS FOR VISITORS IN WASHINGTON

Headquarters of the National Woman's Party announces that several spacious, sunny rooms in Alva Belmont House at 144 B Street N. E., just a block from the Capitol, are available for the use of members of the National Woman's Party temporarily in Washington.

Rooms, \$2.00

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